TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, October 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

A LECTURE

On the Crisis of the Nation,

DELIVERED BY

JOHN G. MILES, ESQ.,

Before the Citizens of Huntingdon,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

[CONTINUED.]

THE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Calhoun was the leading spirit in it, and the master-mind employed in the invention of means through which regular approaches to the desired end were to be made. He was a South Carolinian, who had been educated in all the feelings and opinions which characterized the people of that restless little State. In revolutionary times they manifested a strong bias in favor of aristocratic institutions and principles. Even since the organization of the Confederate Government, Mr. Yancey, as its commissioner, in his overtures to the authorities in England tendered an alliance with the British Government. Four years after the Declaration of Independence, to wit, on the 5th June, 1780, two hundred and ten of the principal inhabitants of the city of Charleston presented a petition to the British authorities headed and containing amongst other things the following:

"To their Excellencies, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majesty's forces, and Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Blue, his Majesty's Commissioners to restore peace and good government in the several colonies in rebellion in North America:

"The humble address of divers inhabitants of Charleston:—The inhabitants of Charleston, by the articles of capitulation, are declared prisoners of war on parole; but we, the underwritten, having every inducement to return to our allegiance, and ardently hoping speedily to be re-admitted to the character and condition of *British subjects* take this opportunity of tendering to your excellencies our warmest congratulations on the restoration of this *capital* and *province* to their political connection with the crown and government of Great Britain; an event which will add lustre to your Excellencies' characters, and we trust entitle you to the most distinguished mark of the royal favor. Although the right of taxing America in Parliament excited considerable ferment in the minds of the people of this province, yet it may, with a religious adherence to truth, be affirmed that they did not entertain the most distant thought of dissolving the union that so happily subsisted between them and their parent country; and when, in the progress of that fatal controversy, the doctrine of independency, (*which originated in the more Northern colonies*) made its appearance among us, our *nature revolted* at the idea, and we look back with the most painful regret on those convulsions that gave existence to a power of subverting a constitution *for which we always had and ever shall retain the most profound veneration*, and substituting in its stead a *rank democracy*, which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice has exhibited a system of tyrannic dominion only to be found among the *uncivilized part of mankind*, or in the history of the dark and barbarous ages of antiquity," &c.

This petition entire is found embodied in a speech of Andrew Johnston, a Democratic Senator from Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 5th and 6th days of February, 1861. It shows that South Carolina did not originally give her heart to the establishment and support of this democratic government, because she entertained a "*most profound veneration*" for the *monarchical* and *aristocratic* institutions of the British nation. John C. Calhoun, her leader in after times, was educated in the failings and doctrines confessed in that reverent petition so full of loyalty to the British crown, and of condemnation of the doctrines of the Revolution, and of "*rank democracy.*" He showed the effect of his training in a conversation he had with Commodore Charles Stewart, in December, 1812, as disclosed in a letter from the latter to George W. Childs of Philadelphia, dated the 4th May, 1861, to be found at length in the 1st Volume of Putnam's Rebellion Record, page 186. Amongst other things stated in that letter, Commodore Stewart related a conversation had at the early date above stated, with Mr. Calhoun in relation to the character of Southern society and Southern institutions, in which Mr. Calhoun said to him, "That we are essentially aristocratic I cannot deny, but we can and do yield much to democracy. This is our *sectional* policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, *however it may occasionally* CLASH *with our feelings* for the conservation of our interests. It is through our *affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States that we hold* POWER; *but when we cease thus to control this nation thro' a disjointed democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control*, WE SHALL THEN RESORT TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. The compromises of the constitution under the circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers; but, under the altered condition of our country from that period, leave the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution, could be reached through a convention of the people under their three-fourths' rule." Here Mr. Calhoun declares two things of the South (indeed *three*) which afford a key to the long series of subsequent acts done by himself and the disciples of his school in reference to the relations between the North and the South: 1st, That the Southern people were *aristocratic* in their feelings and habits. 2d, That they would consent to remain in the Union so long as they could *rule* the nation through "AFFILIATION" with the democracy of the North. 3d, That as soon as they ceased to be able to do that, they would dissolve it and break up the government. The *end* is proposed the *contingency* upon the happening of which it was to be accomplished and the *circumstances* under which the deed was to be done, to wit: *failure* through a "disjointed" democracy, to rule the nation. The *means* were to be chosen of course, as events occurred in the history of the nation. The *general* plan was agreed upon in the prosecution of which a burning, rancorous hatred of the government and of the Northern people, was to be created in the South. That hatred was to be cultivated in such a way as to preserve the *affiliation* with the democracy of the North and serve the double purpose of holding the "*power*" of the government and at the same time creating excitement against it, to the end that when the power could be held no longer, the excitement, by previous manipulation, should be such as to cause the Rubicon to be passed solemnly, ceremoniously with the loss of the power.

Although Mr. Calhoun was not living when the *final* plunge was made, yet it was made upon the happening of the exact event and under the precise circumstances indicated in his declaration to Com. Stewart. That declaration was too *prophetic* in its character, of the precise circumstances under which the rebellion now in progress was inaugurated, to justify the conclusion, that the time and the manner of its appearance, *accidentally* correspond with the event foreshadowed by the Apostle and Prophet of the Secession school. This view is greatly strengthened by the fact that the *first* attempt was made under parallel circumstances. It will be remembered that during the latter part of the administration of James Monroe there existed a kind of political millenium in which party strife ceased. Oh! that such a reign were permitted to return! On the election of his successor, John Quincy Adams, by Congress, old party lines were broken up and during his four year's term of office it was very difficult to tell where the democracy of the North would finally land. It had been at sea for a time without chart or compass. Indeed, it had lost its identity in the divisions which took place between the four candidates, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and General Jackson. In consequence of the liberal recommendation of the latter named to Mr. Monroe that his Cabinet should be formed by the selection of an equal number from the best men of the two parties into which the people were then divided, to wit: the Democratic and Federal, many of the Federalists united with the party that rallied upon that distinguished General, whilst the Democracy divided between him and the three other candidates before named. No party had strength enough to elect its candidate, by the votes of the people. Congress elected, and elected a *Northern* man. This, of course, was not according to the programme of Mr. Calhoun. This was not keeping the power in the hands of the *South* through "affiliation" with the Northern democracy. It had become "*disjointed.*" What then? Measures are immediately put in action to accomplish a dissolution of the Union, as stated by Mr. Calhoun would be done under such circumstances. In the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and his confederates saw, as they supposed, the "sceptre departing from Judah," and their house must be put in order. Then comes the question, What *means* shall be employed? They were agreed as to the *general* means. Excitement, Storm, *Tempest*, must be gotten up at the South. But the *manner* of getting it up, and the *details* leading to it, were to be settled. There was no slavery excitement existing. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had settled all questions affecting the institution of slavery, and there was a perfect calm on that subject.—In laying the train by which the magazine was to be fired, no opportunity was omitted of strewing combustible matter all along its path, as circumstances might enable the conspirators to do, unsuspected by a confiding people. Mr. Calhoun led the way, laying hold of every event and every occurrence in the legislation of the country, out of which his sophistical mind could eke anything with which to fire the Southern heart; and he was followed closely in the same track by his disciples, the Rhetts, the McDuffies and others, known by the name of "*fire-eaters.*" They planted themselves upon two popular democratic doctrines, as they affected to consider them, to wit: 1st, The States Rights doctrines of 1798 and 1799 as promulgated (according to their interpretation) by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of those years; and 2d, The doctrine or principle of *equality* amongst the States.

Upon the first they engrafted their doctrine of Secession, claiming all power and sovereignty for the States, and giving a mere nominal sovereignty to the National Government. The latter doctrine, *equality* amongst the States, was the great *firing* theme resorted to upon all occasions. From that stand point, almost any measure of governmental policy could be tortured into an instrument of injury to the South, and the Southern masses were kept, and intended to be kept, by these alarmists in a constant state of excitement in regard to their supposed "*sectional*" interests. The most persistent efforts were made to bring the government of the Union into discredit with the Southern people, by ascribing to it inequality of action in its bearing upon the respective interests of the north and the South. From its formation down to the year 1828 the adjustment of tariffs of duties upon imported goods had never assumed a political or party aspect and the principle of discrimination for the protection of domestic industry had been fully recognized by the government in all its departments. South Carolina and John C. Calhoun himself, down to 1816, were in favor of the protective policy. New England then was opposed to it. The Southern States afterward, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, changed their ground in reference to this policy and assumed an attitude of bitter hostility to it, making opposition to it the rallying cry for excitement in the South, in pursuance of his plan for bringing about a dissolution of the Union.—They alleged that it taxed the South for the benefit of the North and bore *unequally* upon the two sections of the Union. In the decision of the tariff bill of 1828 in the House of Representatives during the administration of Mr. Adams it must be remembered, Mr. McDuffie gave an inkling of the designs of Southern politicians in reference to the Union in saying, "Sir, if the Union of these States shall ever be severed, and their interests subverted, the historian who records these disasters will have to ascribe them to measures of this description. I do sincerely believe that neither *this government nor any free government, can exist for a quarter of a century, under such a system of legislation.*"

Of course the interpretation of this language is, that a protective tariff was *unconstitutional* because of its alleged violation of one of the great principles before mentioned—*equality* amongst the states. The very policy that Mr. McDuffie's own State (South Carolina) had advocated and assisted in forcing on New England, had then become *unconstitutional*. The threat of a dissolution of the Union was for thoughts to dwell upon at home. The condemnation of the principle of the Legislation discussed, was to produce excitement at home. The bill was passed, however, notwithstanding Mr. McDuffie's denunciation of it. Under the operation of the tariff of 1816, 1820, 1824 and 1828, and the influence of the system of free labor, adopted in the North, the free States advanced rapidly in population, wealth, and in all the arts of civilization, whilst the Southern States, under their system of slave labor, stood still, or retrograded. And how could it be otherwise under these opposite systems? The Southern people cannot make mechanics, except of the simplest kind, ship builders or sailors, out of their slaves, and they will not labor themselves.—Therefore they cannot engage in manufacturing, ship building, or in the carrying trade." This all must fall into the hands of Northern men, and one kind of business begets another.—There must, then, from the very laws of trade, be great inequalities of condition between the free and slave States. The South being so wedded to their system of slavery and their aristocratic pride, admitted by Mr Calhoun, not allowing them (the whites) to labor with their own hands, they must of necessity fall behind the Northern men in all the industrial pursuits which cause a healthy growth of a people. Diversity of employment and pursuit is necessary to a sound condition of entire communities. If all are agriculturists, who, beyond immediately engaged in tilling the ground, are to be their consumers?—If all are manufacturers, who shall feed them? If all are merchants, where shall their stocks of merchandise come from? Under a system of free labor every variety of pursuit is open for the honorable, life-giving strife of inventive man. Not so under the oppressive system of slave labor. There, all must follow that business alone with which slaves can be entrusted and for the management of which they can be fitted. Hence, the pursuits of slave owners are likely to run into one general channel.

From this tendency the pursuits of slave owners of the South are mainly agricultural—engaged in the culture of cotton and breadstuff. Under such a system they have no market at *home*. In seeking a market for their productions they must go abroad. Those productions and what they receive abroad in exchange for them, must be burdened by the cost of transportation both ways, for which they are in no way compensated; for as before stated, the *business* of transportation must be conducted by other hands. In almost an endless variety of forms the owners of slave labor must be the sufferers, and must, from necessity, be in a state of dependence upon the results of free labor abroad.—The present rebellion has illustrated this in the fact that the very buttons with which the uniforms of its officers are ornamented, and the badges they wear have to be procured from abroad. How *unequal* then are the results of free and slave labor?—Whilst the one system advances the other retards, in all the business of life. This is proved by all the statistics of the Free and Slave States.—Take those of New York and Virginia as examples. In 1790 New York contained 340,120 inhabitants. At the same time the population of Virginia was 748,308, being more than *twice* the number of the population of New York. In 1850 New York had a population of 3,097,394. At the same time the population of Virginia was only 1,421,661, less than *half* the number of that of New York. In 1791 the exports of New York amounted to $2,505,465; the exports of Virginia to $3,130,865. In 1862, the exports of New York amounted to $87,484,456; those of Virginia during the same year amounted to only $2,724,657. In 1790 the imports of New York and Virginia were about equal. In 1853 the imports of New York amounted to the sum of $178,270,999, while those of Virginia amounted to the sum of only $399,004. In 1850 the products of manufacturers, mining, and the mechanic arts in New York, amounted to $237,597,000; those of Virginia amounted to only $29,705,387. It is impossible to close the eyes against such results as these. Virginia has a more congenial climate than New York for all the employments of labor—she has better land and vastly more mineral wealth in the bowels of her "*sacred soil*:"—a harbor that is little behind that of New York; and yet see how the one has outstripped the other in all the arts of civilized life! And this is only a sample of the comparison that might be instituted between the statistics of any free and slave state, showing the same kind of results. These differences in the progress of the North and South, commencing with the state of things existing under their colonial condition, and tracing it down to any given point of time after the abolition of slavery in the Northern States—could not and did not fail to be observed by Mr. Calhoun and his confidantes, but being determined to preserve the constitution of slavery, they were unwilling to let the masses in the South know the true causes in the differences in the career of the free and slave States, and being determined to be separated from a connection under which the evil working of the slave system was, by comparison, becoming more and more apparent every day, they made the very inequality traceable to that system, the ground for their application of the principle of "*equality*" amongst the States. They charged this inequality to the action of the National Government and the tariff laws passed by Congress and sanctioned by it. They sounded the alarm upon this theme—showed that in our *colonial* condition, statistics placed the South ahead of the North in all the trade and commerce of the colonies—and then they exhibit the *reverse* condition under the National Government, careful however, not to state the fact that slavery had existed in all the colonies at the time to which reference was made. The vice in their own system being charged upon the Government, and the Southern mind worked up to the point of resistance, then they invoke the State rights doctrines of 1798 as the *remedy*. This was disclosed and assumed first in the great debate between Daniel Webster and Senator Hague, of South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun then being Vice President and having no right to speak on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Hague, a very talented man, was put forward as the champion understood, (as asserted by Mr. Benton,) to be speaking the opinions and doctrines of the former. That debate took place in 1829, the next year after the passage of the tariff bill of 1828, and in it the doctrine of nullification was first *publicly* announced. In the course of that debate, Mr. Hague said: "The gentleman has called upon us to carry out our scheme practically. Now, sir, if I am correct in my view of this matter, then it follows, of course, that the right of a State being established, the Federal Government is bound to acquiesce in a solemn decision of a State, acting in its sovereign capacity at least so far as to make an appeal to the people for an amendment to the Constitution. This solemn decision of a State, made either through its Legislature, or a Convention, as may be supposed to be the proper organ of its sovereign will, a point I do not propose now to discuss, binds the Federal Government under the highest constitutional obligation not to resort to any means of *coercion* against the citizens of the dissenting State." It will be seen here, that paramount sovereignty is claimed for a State, and that in a conflict of power and jurisdiction, the National Government must yield. That is the very creed of the rebels in the present rebellion. Mr. Webster conclusively disproved this doctrine, so destructive, if true, of the nationality of the Government of the Union. He argued that the doctrine had no foundation either in the Constitution or in the Virginia resolutions—that the Constitution "makes the Federal Government act upon *citizens* within the States, and not upon the *States* themselves—that within their constitutional limits the laws of Congress were supreme, and that it was treasonable to resist them with force: Furthermore, that the question of their constitutionality was to be decided by the Supreme Court.

I have shown the wicked *design concaved*—the cunning means adopted to cover it up in the disguises of popular political Democratic doctrines—the means used to operate upon the popular heart at the South—to prepare for the plunge to be made whenever circumstances were propitious. I have also shown the *motive* governing the purpose, that is to say, a conviction on the part of the conspirators that without the abolition of slavery, they could not compete with the enterprise of the North under its system of free labor—this determination not to give up slavery because the system was so congenial to their aristocratic instincts and tastes, and their consequent purpose to be under a government based upon slavery, unmixed with any element of freedom to contract with the results of the system of slavery. We are now prepared to witness an open demonstration of their treasonable purpose. I have stated that the contingency, (the *disjointing* of the Democratic party in the election of Mr. Adams,) had happened when the treason was to be consummated. The measures were in progress during the term of his Presidency—the Hague and Webster debate enunciated the principle (a Democratic principle) upon which the act was to be justified, and then in 1832 we have the act itself—the act of a sovereign State in Convention assembled, adopting an ordinance declaring her purpose to resist the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States of the 29th May, 1828, and the 14th July, 1832. It declared "that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said Ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act of Congress on closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to *coerce* the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, *as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will* FORTHWITH *proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.*" In this ordinance is incorporated the same pervading idea which characterizes the present or *second* rebellion. *No "coercion"* of the people of a sovereign State. It was called *nullification* to be consummated by *secession* if interfered with by the Federal Government. It was secession *initiate*. This ordinance was based upon Mr. Hayne's doctrine of State rights, drawn from the Democratic resolutions of 1798, and which in effect denies the sovereignty and destroys the nationality of the U. S. Government. It is the same doctrine that caused Virginia to take such high ground in regard to the sacredness of her soil in the commencement of the rebellion now in progress.

General Jackson, the President of the United States, crushed in the bud the first rebellion founded upon this doctrine, by his prompt and decisive action, as the second might have been crushed in the beginning by James Buchanan. But he, unfortunately, by the non-*coercion* part of his annual message, gave encouragement to the rebels to go on with their secession proceedings. In President Jackson's proclamation to the people of South Carolina, dated the 11th December, 1832, (amongst other things) he said: "Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying visionary theory the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was intrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the State deliberately ratify such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation?"

The attitude which South Carolina had thus assumed, led to Congressional legislation, to wit: To the passage of the "*Force Bill*" to enable the President to exert all the power of the Government necessary to compel obedience to the laws, and a *compromise* tariff bill was passed with a view to satisfy the South, by which the protective principle was gradually abandoned, until the duties were brought down to a horizontal duty of twenty per cent. Mr. Clay introduced and carried this bill through as a peace offering. These measures and Gen. Jackson's energetic and determined course in reference to the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, put a stop to their further prosecution at that time. The war of the old lion in the way, drove back the conspirators for the time being; but the treasonable purpose was never abandoned. They only changed their tactics—transferred in an insidious way, as circumstances from time to time enabled them to do, the furor which they had gotten up against the tariff, to the slavery question. Mr. Calhoun had got back into the Senate and took part in the discussions which sprung up on the force and compromise tariff bills. In those discussions he introduced the resolutions, entitled "Resolutions on the powers of the Government." Mr. Benton, in giving a history of the transaction, said: "It was in the discussion of the resolutions and the kindred subjects of the 'force bill,' and the 'revenue collection bill,' that Mr. Calhoun first publicly revealed the source from which he obtained the dominal idea of nullification as a remedy in a government. The Virginia resolutions of 98 and 99 were the assumed source of the power itself as applicable to our Federal and State Governments." 1 Benton's 30 years in the Senate, 335. In the discussions on those same bills, Mr. Benton said (1 Benton, 340, 341) "he revealed a *glimpse* of his purpose to inaugurate a slavery agitation, *there being none in existence at that time.* It was revealed in these ambiguous words of his speech 'the contest (between the North and the South) will, in fact, be a contest between power and liberty.

"Such he considers the present; a contest in which the weaker section with its *peculiar labor*, productions and situation, has at stake all that is dear to freemen." "Here, (says Mr. Benton, a Southern man and a Democrat,) is a distinct declaration that there was then a contest between the two sections of the Union, and that that contest was between power and liberty, in which the freedom and the slave property of the South were at stake." (1 Benton, 341.)

In this same speech Mr. Calhoun discloses the true ground of the feigned dissatisfaction of the South with their government, and with the northern people—and the real ground on which they based their purpose of breaking up the government as soon as they had reaped all the benefits from it which an unsuspicious and forbearing people would sanction. It discloses in an ambiguous form the same purpose to rule or ruin which was indicated to Commodore Stewart in 1812. He said: "Every Southern man true to the interests of his section, and faithful to the duties which Providence has allotted him, will be forever excluded from the honor and emoluments of this government which will be reserved for those only who have qualified themselves, by political prostitution for admission into the Magdalen Asylum." Mr. Benton in commenting upon this language said "this was better, and while revealing his own feelings at the prospect of his own failure for the presidency (which from the brightness of the noon-day sun was dimming down to the obscurity of dark night), was at the same time, unjust, and contradicted by all history, previous and subsequent, of our national election; and by his own history in connection with them. The North had supported Southern men for President, a long succession of them—and even twice concurred in dropping a Northern President at the end of a single term, and taking a Southern in his place. He himself had had signal proofs of good will from the North in his two elections to the Vice-Presidency." * * Mr. Benton further commenting said "*It was evident then, that the protective tariff was not the sole, or the main cause of the South Carolina discontent;* THAT NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION *were to* CONTINUE, *though this ostensible cause ceased; that resistance was to continue on a* NEW GROUND *upon the same principle, while a new and impassible point was attained.*" This was declared by Mr. Calhoun in his place, on the day of the passage of the "*Compromise*" bill, and on hearing that the "force bill" had finally passed the House of Representatives."—1. Benton, 341. In a speech delivered on that day he said, speaking of the "*force bill,*" "If the measure be acquiesced in, it will be the termination of that long controversy which began in the convention, and which has been continued under various fortunes until the present day. *But it ought not—it will not—it cannot be acquiesced in, unless the South is dead to the sense of her liberty, and blind to those dangers which surround and menace them; she never will cease resistance until the act is erased from the Statute Book.*"

What dangers MENACED the South when that speech was made? The "compromise" bill for a gradual reduction of the tariff duties, and for striking down Northern interests, because of the "*menacing*" attitude of the South, had just been passed. No agitation on the subject of slavery had been inaugurated except what Mr. Calhoun himself was endeavoring to initiate. Then I ask again what dangers menaced the south? None on earth but those which must naturally and logically flow from their own system of *slave* labor (under which it was *degrading* to work) in contrast with the results of the opposite system of free labor where men rise to posts of honor, dignity and wealth, by the workmanship of their own hands. Under the one system the men who labor, are regarded as the very lowest stratum—the mudsills, of society, whilst under the other, the laboring man, according to the manner in which he conducts himself, is elevated to the highest positions of respectability and honor, both socially and politically. Mr. Calhoun was too good a *thinker* not to see these differences of results, but the *aristocracy* (always connected with any system of slavery) of which he seemed to be proud in 1812, had too potent charms for him and those with whom he acted, to allow them to cherish any other form for the organization of society than that which was based upon slavery. But he saw that the political power of the South, which had ruled the government, throughout, almost, the entire term of its existence, must, in the natural course of things, be relaxed: that the North under its system of free labor was advancing, in population, wealth and material progress in all the arts of civilized life, while the South under its system, was either at a stand or receding. The idea of yielding the hold upon the political power of the government which Southern politicians had been accustomed to enjoy, was too distasteful to him and his school of politicians to be submitted to; but they could see no hope of retaining their accustomed predominating influence whilst the North was so rapidly advancing under one system and they making no progress under the other. They saw that to keep pace with it slavery must be abandoned, and their aristocracy fall with it, and rather than submit to such an alternative their ambition led them to desire the blessings of a Government based entirely upon slavery, where there would be no conflicting elements of progress or its opposite for political economists to speculate upon. A great Southern Confederacy was the cherished object of their hopes.—To accomplish this, the area of slavery must be extended upon any ground upon which the ingenuity or sophistry of its advocates could place its claims. The Southern mind had to be schooled and educated in the theories of the conspirators, as to the nature of the relations existing between the State and National Governments.—The secession doctrines were to be found deeply imbedded amongst the leading principles of the Democratic party. Indeed, nullification and secession were to be inculcated as the very warp and woof of Democracy.—The principle was to be established that, under the Constitution, the national Government had no cohesive power, no inherent energy, no power to preserve itself against State action; that all sovereignty was in the States, and the mere form of it in the general Government. Having these supposed truths fixed and fastened upon the public mind, all the arts of sophistry were to be put in requisition as opportunities might occur in the progress of events, to inflame and poison that mind against the Government, and against Northern men.

[To be continued.]

Interesting from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7.—The steamboat John A. Warner (flag of truce boat) returned from Aiken's Landing to-day, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock. She brings down no prisoners in exchange for State prisoners sent up. I learn from Major R. W. Shenk, One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officer in charge, that the Commissioner, Major Ould, of the Confederate Government, refused to exchange the prisoners of the State belonging to Virginia, on the ground that they were taken on Territory belonging to the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Oct. 6th, contains the military exemption act passed Oct. 4th, 1862, which exempts police for sections of country of dense negro population; exempts editors, and such help as they require in their business; employees of transportation and telegraph companies; ministers of the gospel; physicians; shoemakers; farmers; blacksmiths; wagon masters; millers; superintendents and employees in hospitals, wool, cotton and paper mills; employees on government work; overseers of plantations; one man to every five hundred head of cattle.—The exemption act passed April 21st is repealed.

The *Examiner* says: "Congress has a serious business on its hands at present. The subject of revenue and finance is now before Congress. The bill provides that every citizen give to Government one-fifth of his gross income, and recieve in acknowledgment eight per cent. bonds. Of all loans eight per cent. is the worst. Of all taxes, twenty per cent. gross income is the most oppressive. By this project Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit, if the confidence of the public were not so well supported. Congress has postponed adjournment to October 14th.

Patrick McGowan and John Killahor were shot at Camp Lee, on Saturday last, for desertion. Owen McGuire received fifty lashes the same day for the same offence.

The same paper contains a despatch from Mobile, October 3d which says General Butler has issued orders requiring all persons, male and female, eighteen years of age and upward, who sympathize with the Southern Confederacy, to report themselves, with a descriptive list of their property, which is to be confiscated, and they fined and imprisoned unless they renew their allegiance to the United States Government.

Also, a despatch, dated Savannah 4th, which says, "the Unionists attacked our batteries on St. John's on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed. The Unionists subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile in the rear of our battery, where a fight commenced at ten o'clock, A. M." No particulars have been received.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

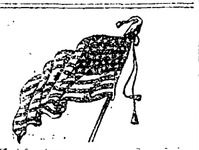
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

JOHN G. MILES' LECTURE.—We publish on first page a continuation of Mr. Miles' Lecture, but it is so full of errors, owing to Mr. Miles' absence, that we will reprint it in our next. When we undertake to do a favor for a friend, we want to do it right.

The Result in the County.

We give in to-day's *Globe* the official vote of the county at the late election. Also the vote of the companies from this county in the 125th Regiment.—The result in the county as also the vote in the army with the exception of the Congressional vote, is satisfactory to us, as they prove that there is a majority of voters in and belonging to the county determined to stand by the President in every measure necessary to suppress the Rebellion. The majority against the Hughes and *Monitor* Democracy is not one half what it would have been had the extreme Republicans not fought the conservative vote with the bitterness they did—Hundreds of Democrats who are as much opposed to the traitor Hughes organization and the teachings of the rebel *Monitor* in this place as we are, voted the *Monitor* county and State tickets because they were *driven to it* by the proscriptive course of the Republicans who hold control of the *Journal & American*.

Whatever other counties have done, old Huntingdon stands pledged to stand by the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war. And further, it has put its veto upon the Day-Book *Monitor* Democracy, Government horse speculators, and the dishonesty of the man who could take larger fees than the law allowed. In the defeat of Caldwell we honestly believe the people of the county have been saved thousands of dollars. His election would have been a calamity upon the county, and we are willing to take the whole or any part of the responsibility of his defeat.

ALBERT OWEN.

This hired miscreant—a tool for men who are politically damned in this county for all time to come—made charges against us in the *Monitor* of the 10th which shall have our attention. The charges are as follows:

1st. That we opposed Samuel H. Bell *because* he was in favor of compelling the Railroad Company to pay back its ill-gotten gains, and supported Adin W. Benedict *because* he was not.

2d. That we wrote to Cyrus L. Pershing in 1858, demanding of him before we could give him the support of our paper, $300—and that Pershing's friends sent us the money—and that we voted for and supported Steel Blair.

3d That we entered into an arrangement with John C. Watson to defeat George W. Speer.

These charges, *if true*, would be sufficient to damn us in the estimation of all honest men. But *we know* that they are as false as the heart of the man making them. We have offered Albert Owen $1,000 and all costs of investigation, if he proves any one of the charges. He replies that he accepts the offer, and asks us to *put up* the money. We decline to *put up* $1,000 to remain idle *until he proves the charges*, as we are satisfied the money would remain *put up* to the end of time. Our promise to pay is good—the money can be collected as soon as he *proves any one of the charges*. *If true*, Owen can have but little difficulty in securing the proof. If we wrote to Cyrus L. Pershing demanding of him $300 before we could give him our support, Mr. Pershing must have the letter, or we are willing to take Mr. Pershing's word under oath that we made such a demand. Our files can be examined to ascertain whether we supported Blair or Pershing. The oath of any man who saw us vote may be received as evidence. If the other charges are true, of course Owen has the evidence and will not hesitate to make it public. If he fails to make good his charges after he has been requested to do so, he must stand before the public branded as a LIAR and a SCOUNDREL—a fit tool for men who would not be believed under oath in a Court of Justice.

Mr. Benedict can speak for himself at all times. His acts next winter will speak louder than words, and with more force than the falsehoods of Owen.

THE drafting is progressing in several counties. Huntingdon county will escape a draft this time

A Desperate Enemy.

We have a desperate enemy to contend with, and we would not be doing ourself and our friends full justice if we did not meet them boldly and expose their political rottenness and rascality.

First in order, is the *Monitor*. Why was it established? The *Day Book* of New York, a secession sheet, which had a circulation in this county, secured by the active exertions of Albert Owen and other rebel sympathizers acting as agents, poisoned the minds of the people against our Government. The *Day Book* was suppressed by the Government. Its place must be filled. A meeting of the faithful was called. The meeting assembled in secret session in the Court House. The leading *Day Book* men from Barree, West, Shirley, from other townships and from this borough, were in attendance, together with several loyal Democrats, whose attendance was secured by deception. What next? It was determined upon that a new *Democratic* (?) paper must be established in this county. What next? ALBERT OWEN, Agent in this county for the *Day Book*, was employed as principal and responsible editor for the new paper, with three assistants, John Dougherty, J. Simpson Africa and Edward McHugh. Who is there in this county that ever knew that Albert Owen was a Democrat?—He has been in this county some ten or twelve years, and we were as intimate with him during all this time as perhaps any other man, yet we were never able to discover to what party he belonged. During the Know Nothing excitement, we are assured by a gentleman who had an opportunity of knowing, that Owen was a *liberal* supporter of Know Nothing documents. Further than this, Owen's political feelings never were exposed to the public until he became Agent for the *Day Book*. What of J. Simpson Africa? A young man who might have prospered in political life had he "played the game fair" and honest. Mr. Africa has belonged to several parties since he has had a vote—and he is but a young man yet. Last fall he was elected a Delegate to the Union Convention, pledged as a friend to a Union ticket. He opposed a portion of the ticket. Mr. Africa had the *appearance* of being a Douglas Democrat as long as Douglas was in the line of promotion. Whether he was an honest Douglas man or not, we have no other means of knowing further than the support he is giving Frank Hughes, a rebel anti-Douglas man, from the Charleston Convention to the present time. We are sorry that Mr. Africa has thrown himself into the company he has—into the hands of a few corrupt men who have *never* been his friends, and who will throw him overboard just as soon as they are done using him for a particular purpose—*the crushing out of the* GLOBE.

John Dougherty, "agitating John," is also an Associate editor of the *Monitor*. We have lived in this county over sixteen years, and never knew that Mr. Dougherty was a party Democrat. He has always had the reputation of being an agitating man on the Abolition question, and all who heard his speech in the Hughes' County Convention, will agree with us that he made a first-class *Abolition* speech. If Mr. Dougherty spoke his honest sentiments in the Convention, we are justified in saying he is an Abolitionist.

Edward McHugh, of Broad Top, also an Associate editor, is a man we have a great respect for. He is a *consistent* man—has always been a Democrat—but has got into very bad company. Before the war is over, he will find that he was badly sold in permitting his name to be associated with the *Day Book* patriots.

The men most interested in the success of the *Monitor* as a *Democratic* (!) organ, are a set of scabby politicians claiming to be Democrats, who have not voted a full Democratic ticket since we have been in the county.—They have frequently sold out the best nominees upon Democratic tickets to the highest bidders in the Whig, Know-Nothing and Republican parties. They are the men who cry the loudest against taxation to crush the Rebellion, yet they were amongst the first, and most persisting, in their efforts to cheat the Government and the soldiers. To what amount these *honest* men cheated the Government, and the people paying taxes, it is difficult to say, but we are very certain they have thousands of dollars in their pockets for which they never gave value. In the horse speculation alone, in this county, the Government lost over $50-000. The *Monitor* Democrats managed that speculation. Camp Crosman was another swindle—the people to this day are without their money. It was managed by *Monitor* Democrats.—And because we dare expose the *dishonesty* of such Democrats, and dare act independent of their dictation, the *Globe* must be crushed out to give place to a press that can be controlled by Gen. Wilson & Co. What say the people? Will they suffer themselves to be made the willing tools of corrupt men? We will stand by an honest people as long as we are sustained—repudiating and exposing rascality in any and every party. We ask no favors from men who give countenance to rascality in any quarter. The Union and the people can only be saved by the people uniting against the political speculators.

Clear the Decks.

Albert Owen, editor of the rebel *Monitor*, says that six weeks has been too short a time for him and his crew to overthrow the *Globe*, but thinks *six months* will be sufficient. So the *Globe* is to be no more after the 1st of April, 1863—it is to be crushed out, *certain*, by that time—so Owen says. What are we to do—we had not intended giving it up so—but if Owen says so, we must knock under, and agree that we shall be crushed out by that time, *if the people deserts us*. But we have had some little experience with the people lately, and we believe we know their wants—they want a county paper conducted independent of corrupt partisan leaders, a paper that will not hesitate to expose dishonest office-seekers in all parties—a paper independent of party drill-masters. Such has been and shall be the position of the *Globe*, and having the evidence in our books that the honest, right-thinking people are with us, endorse our course, we are prepared with a clean deck to meet the enemy sailing under false colors. *Six months*. Rebel *Monitor* prepare for a sad disappointment. You have no small, rotten craft to deal with. Remember we have seen some thirty years' service—have had some experience in routing enemies, you are but small potatoes beside them. *Six months!* We shall see who conquers. The contest will be a plain one, the people on one side, and their enemies on the other. Honesty must rule with the people to save our Government from disgrace, or dishonesty, corruption and rotten political leaders will triumph. If the people whose interests we have been defending and shall continue to defend, will stand by us, the *Monitor's* horse speculating crew will find "Dad" Lewis a hard road to travel.

Our army of friends will front face, look the enemy in the eye, and fire at the first advance of the enemy. Secret guerilla bands of our enemy will receive our close attention.

The Government must be sustained, the Union must be saved—corrupt politicians must take a back seat, and honest men must fill the offices.

We are prepared for a vigorous campaign—we ask for no quarters from the enemies of our position.

Six months, and the *Globe* is to be annihilated. So says the *Monitor*.

DAVID CALDWELL.—To defeat David Caldwell for Sheriff, we published extras after our last issue before the election, charging said Caldwell with having put the fees up to a higher figure during his term of office as Prothonotary, than they were, under his predecessors or successor. The *Monitor* issued an extra to destroy the truth given in those we issued. The result is known. In this borough, two years ago, David Caldwell had a majority of 98 votes. At the late election, a majority of 78 votes was given against him. In Barree, two years ago, Caldwell had a majority of 119. At the late election a majority of 29 was given against him. In Oneida, two years ago, Caldwell had a majority of 21 votes. This fall he received but *one vote*, and no man in the district will own up to having voted that one vote. If the voters believed our extras, they are to be censured for giving Caldwell as heavy a vote as he received, unless they are willing to pay one officer more taxes than another because he belongs to their party. We don't pity a man who will complain of heavy taxes, if, with his eyes open, he votes for a man he knows has taken money out of his pocket he was not entitled to.

If there is a voter in the county who thinks we have done Caldwell injustice, we ask him to examine the books in the Prothonotary's office. No wonder Dave sticks so close to the horse speculators—"birds of a feather flock together."

Dave is a part owner of the *Monitor* and can explain.

☞ The *Globe* of this week asserts that when David Caldwell was Prothonotary, he charged for the entry of judgments $1.62½, when the fee was $1.22½. This is a bold and malicious *falsehood* got up on the eve of the election, supposing it would not meet with any contradiction.—*Monitor, Oct. 10.*

The election is now over, Mr. *Monitor*. Will you tell your readers that the books of the office sustain our charge? No, you wont. A lie is sweeter upon your lips than the truth *As you are a new beginner in the* political world, we advise you to always be sure you have the truth on your side before you go a-head. Soon your readers will not know when you tell the truth. It is even so now.

ROBERTS' ARTILLERY.—We invite the particular attention of the young men of Huntingdon county to the advertisement of the Roberts' Independent Artillery in another column. The Battalion is filling up from every county in the State, of the best material.—We are assured by the best authority that the Battalion will remain permanently at Fortress Monroe, a fine, healthy location. Call on Lieut. Miles at his Recruiting Office in this place.

THE 125TH.—On the 14th, the clothing, &c., lost by the boys at the battle of Antietam, was refurnished by the Government.

Our Position.

We shall stand in the future just where we have stood since the commencement of the war, perfectly free, and untrammeled by either of the old party organizations. We defy the efforts of the corrupt politicians and traitors to crush us out. If the people of Huntingdon county will not sustain a truly independent and loyal paper, we have no desire to work for them.—We shall *persevere*, and see how willing the people are to sustain us.

The Result in the State.

The result in regard to the State ticket is in doubt.

A majority of Administration Congressmen are elected.

The Legislature on joint ballot is in doubt.

The Senate is Union—the House may be Democratic.

DAVE Caldwell says we are a *liar*, a *scoundrel* and a *coward*.

Dave, keep cool. The Cambria Court wouldn't believe you on your oath. We don't believe you mean what you say. You must have had Owen in your eye when you thought of such rash words. Not Owen either, perhaps, for it must be remembered that he was in the militia army, went there to make good his word that he would go if we did. We did go, and sure enough, Owen followed because he couldn't help it, and behaved like a man. A full company of *brave* young men like you, Dave, would make almost a half regiment of rebels run—after you—if only for the fun of the thing. Dave, always keep ready for use, a white handkerchief; you can make use of it for various purposes—it might be convenient to wipe your nose with in front of our Southern "brothers" if you should happen to get in their neighborhood.

WAS THE JOURNAL FOR CALDWELL?—Two years ago the *Journal* could not find words hard enough to say against Caldwell. Last year Caldwell travelled the county against Jno. Nash for County Treasurer. This year the *Journal* had not a word to say against Caldwell being elected.—Did the *Journal* men expect Caldwell to be elected? Was the *Journal* anxious for the success of Johnston? It may be to the interests of the *Journal* to unite with the *Monitor* to crush us out. Corbin was elected—the opposition of the *Journal* didn't defeat him.—How about those interrogatories. Mr. *Journal*, you put to Benedict, Corbin, and perhaps, to others? Did you take the back track? Did Owen & Co. have a hand in that programme?—Whose cow kicked over the bucket?

HOW IS IT?—The *Journal & American* says we are a Breckinridge Democrat. The *Monitor* and crew say we are an Abolitionist. It is difficult for either to speak the truth, that's why they make mistakes. We are just where Douglas would be if he was alive—with the Government and for the suppression of the rebellion by any means necessary. We are not willing that traitors shall have a choice of weapons

☞ Lewis has just received at his Book Store a neat card, containing a list of "Stamp Duties" imposed by the Act of 1862, which Act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found very convenient for reference by all, and should be at the side of every storekeeper, merchant, manufacturer, broker, banker, attorney, or any man of business, as it shows at a glance the amount of stamp duty or tax to be paid on everything in every-day business, as well as the Penalties of the Law, and fines for trying to evade each and every one of the Stamp Taxes imposed by Congress. It will save a world of trouble to every store-keeper and business man to have a copy for reference at their side. It has been carefully prepared from the Official Documents at Washington. Price 10 cents a copy.

NICHOLAS DECKER IS DEAD.—We regret to learn that Nicholas Decker of Juniata township, member of Captain Wallace's company, died on the 11th inst. It will be remembered that Mr. Decker was severely wounded in one leg at the battle of Antietam. The leg was amputated, and he died at Camp G, near Frederick. Nicholas Decker was a widower, leaving three children to mourn their loss. He was an honest man, a christian, and a true patriot.

Vote of Huntingdon Co. Companies in the 125th Regiment.

	Co C. Wallace	Co F. Simpson	Co H. Gregg	Co I. Thomas	Total.
Cochran,	18	17	34	15	84
Stanker,	4				4
Rose,	16	17	32	12	77
Barr,	4				4
Blair,	14	16	34	14	78
McAllister,	11	2			13
Statesman,	10	12	34	12	74
Noble,	1	1			2
Benedict,	24	22	28	21	95
Bell,	1				1

Five companies in this regiment from Blair county voted as follows.

Co. A. Bell—Cochran 20, Ross 25, Blair 25, McAllister 1.
Co. B. Bryant—Cochran 33, Ross 33, Blair 26, M'Allister 11.
Co. E, M'Graw—Cochran 26, Stanker 3, Ross 25, Barr 2, Blair 16, McAllister 5
Co. G. McKeage—Cochran 21, Ross 21, Blair 2', McAllister 10.
Co. K. Gardner—Cochran 29, Barr 22, Blair 1, M'Allister 21. Hall had 99 majority, and McMurtrie 65, in the five Blair county companies.
Co. D, Hostetter—was on patrol duty at Sandy Hook.

GOV. CURTIN has appointed Thursday the 27th day of November next, to be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving.

CONGRESS.

We have not been able to ascertain the official vote of all the counties of this Congressional District. The following is the official vote of Huntingdon and Cambria, and the reported majorities of Blair and Mifflin:

	McALLISTER.	BLAIR.
Cambria,	2,855	1,418
Huntingdon,	1,999	2,361
Blair,		300 maj
Mifflin,		150 maj
	4,854	4,229

Majority for M'Allister, 625.

If the army vote should be counted, we do not think that Blair can overcome McAllister at home.

Archibald McAllister is a war Democrat, and cannot be classed with the Vallandigham, Hughes & Co. Democracy.

THOS. White and William H. Glazier, of this place, members of McCabe's company, who have been prisoners of war for some four months, returned home on Tuesday evening last. They have the appearance of having seen hard service.

The *Monitor* and *Journal's extra* candidate for the Legislature ran just 26 votes in the county. Rather an expensive operation for somebody.

WAR NEWS.

THE ARMY ADVANCING.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

FROM BEYOND HALLTOWN, VA., VIA WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

A reconnoissance in force was made this morning, soon after six o'clock, under General Hancock, comprising his entire division, together with Dana's brigade from Sedgwick, and under command of Colonel Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, together with four regiments, two regiments of cavalry and one battery of flying artillery. They left Bolivar Heights, and proceeded out to the Winchester and Harper's Ferry turnpike towards Charlestown, in the following order:

First, the Sixth New York Cavalry, Colonel Devian, and a battery of flying artillery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McNickers, 1st battalion; next, the Fifty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and First Minnesota, of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Brooks; following these were Tompkins' Rhode Island Battery (six pieces,) the remainder of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Looko; next, Capt. Thomas, U. S. A., with six pieces; following, came the Second Brigade, under General Caldwell; Capt Petit's 1st New York Battery with six pieces, were next in order; following them, was the First Brigade, under General Meagher; next, the brigade of General Dana, from General Sedgwick's division, under the command of Colonel Lee, and joining as afterwards, was a battalion of cavalry of the Third Indiana.

In this order they advanced until just after crossing Halltown, which is some four miles from Harper's Ferry. A battery of thorobels, comprising not more than four pieces, opened at short range upon our advance, their range being so short as to fail to reach the parties for whom it was intended.

The Fourth Regular Battery, under Lieutenant Dickerson, promptly returned their fire, and with such effectiveness as to completely silence them in something less than half an hour, although failing to force them at once to retire. The infantry regiments, under the command of Generals Caldwell and Meagher and Colonel Brooke, and detachments from other regts., under Colonel Lee, were then drawn up in line of battle, in columns, by divisions, on each side of the road, the batteries, under Captains Petit and Thompson, keeping along the turnpike and passing to the front beyond the line of battle thus formed, and posting themselves on an eminence just in front of the infantry.

Soon after, the line of infantry posted on the right of the road commenced to send out their skirmishers, and, as they advanced without molestation, gradually the infantry advanced, and, as they proceeded, so did the batteries, cavalry and infantry, until the whole column was again in motion, and carefully feeling their way forward, the enemy retreating towards Charlestown.

We lost one killed and four wounded.

The battery lost four horses, by solid shot from the enemy, who seemed to have early got the range of it.

Up to this period the cannonading continued and we left this scene for the *front*, only a short distance ahead.

The road at this point and beyond was quite rolling, a succession of short hills, with a dense wood in front, hiding from our view Charlestown. In this wood the enemy were posted.—Our troops at this point, were under the immediate command of Gen. Hancock, of Williamsburg renown.

Shortly after our arrival at the top of a hill within 2 miles of Charlestown, the fire slacked, and our infantry deployed as skirmishers extending on each side of the road, while the main *body massed and proceeded on*, preceded by the Second and Sixth Regular Cavalry. At this point we retraced our steps to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of gaining the train so as to send this much of our success.

No doubt, our troops, very shortly after we left the field, took possession of Charlestown.

The enemy opened at a short range, Company A, of the Fourth Regular Artillery, answering, the third shot of the enemy killing the above mentioned men. Our fire seemed to bewilder the enemy, but they stood their ground well, until compelled to retire by the skill of our batteries. Tomkin's Rhode Island Battery occupied a commanding position and did terrible execution.

Gen. Meagher's Brigade behaved nobly.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., via WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.—General McClellan and Staff rode boldly out to the front of the village. Rebel Cavalry pickets were seen occupying the next hill beyond the town. General Lee is at Winchester with a large force. Jackson is at Bunker Hill with his corps. Hill is also there. Stuart's cavalry are on the Shenandoah.

A large force is also at Keestown, six miles away. Our troops are deployed out in front. Caldwell's brigade on the right front, the Fifth New Hampshire on the left, the Sixth Regular Cavalry on the extreme front of the village. Cavalry, infantry and artillery are scattered through the town. The Sixth New York Cavalry are two miles in our rear to prevent a flank movement.

We have taken seventy rebels, wounded in the fight to-day.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

It is generally reported here that General McClellan's army has returned to Harper's Ferry.

The late forward movement to Charlestown was merely a reconnoissance in force, and was not made with the design of precipitating a general engagement. Having been completed to the satisfaction of Gen. McClellan, the troops have returned to their position at Harper's Ferry.

To assume from this move that McClellan desires to avoid a collision with the rebels, at present, would be an unfair inference. He is as well prepared for the shock as the enemy can be, and persons who have arrived today, from the army, say that *a battle is hourly anticipated*. The indications now are that the rebels will be the assailants. Stuart, it is said, has rejoined Lee's army. If so, he has no doubt communicated much valuable information to the rebel commander-in-chief, acquired by the late raid.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Yesterday the rebel Morgan, after capturing our pickets, dashed into Lexington at the head of 1,500 men. Before surrendering, our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several. Our loss was six killed and 125 prisoners, who were immediately paroled. Of our cavalry 250 succeeded in escaping.

Morgan soon afterwards left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike. To-day, when between Versailles and Frankfort, Morgan was suddenly met by about 2,500 of General Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky river, in the direction of Lawrenceburg. Another report is that he is endeavoring to unite with Humphrey Marshall, who is near Sharpsburg.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Grand Retreat of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.

The *Journal* discredits all reports of a recent fight having taken place at Big Hill.

A force of one hundred United States' cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day. Gen. Bragg, with 40,000 men, was at Crab Orchard on Tuesday. He intends to camp a few miles below there. He is rapidly retreating towards Mount Vernon.

Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay county; thence by the road whereon Bragg is retreating, towards Cumberland Gap. It is reported that the *mountaineers are felling trees* and otherwise blocking up the roads over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the State.

Reported Negro Plot in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A refugee, who recently came into General Sigel's headquarters, gives information of a highly important character. He escaped from Amisville, Culpeper co., Va., and states that the greatest consternation imaginable exists among the white people of that whole section of country, in consequence of an apprehended slave revolt.

Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in plotting the uprising of the entire colored population. Copies of late newspapers, which published President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, were found in their possession. The fact that such a proclamation has been made is well known among all the negroes, and it produces the most startling effect.

The terror of the whites is beyond description. Apprehensions of a re-enactment of the Nat Turner horrors are felt to an alarming extent. The seventeen negroes were promptly taken out, at Amisville, and hung. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpeper are all engaged in the conspiracy for a general insurrection.

The Last Words of a Dying Hero.

The following touching letter was written by Colonel Brodhead, of the Michigan Cavalry Regiment, who was killed in one of the battles at which General Pope commanded. Its touching pathos and high-toned patriotism will awaken fresh regrets for the death of a brave soldier:

My Dearest Wife:—I write to you, mortally wounded, from the battle-field. We are again defeated, and ere this reaches you your children will be fatherless.

Before I die, let me implore that, in some way, it may be stated that Gen. —— has been outwitted, and that —— is a traitor. Had they done their duty as I did mine, and led as I did, the dear old flag had waved in triumph.

I wrote to you yesterday morning. To-day is Sunday, and to-day I sink to the green couch of our final rest.

I have fought well; my darling, and I was shot in the endeavor to rally our broken battalions. I could have escaped, but would not till all hope was gone, and was shot—about the only one of our forces left on the field.—Our cause is just, and our Generals, not the enemy's, have defeated us.—In God's good time He will give us victory.

And now, good-bye, wife and children. Bring them up, I know you will, in the fear of God and love for the Saviour. But for you and the dear ones dependent, I should die happy. I know the blow will fall with crushing weight on you. Trust in Him who gave manna in the wilderness.

Dr. Nash is with me. It is now after midnight, and I have spent most of the night in sending messages to you.

Two bullets have gone through my chest, and directly through the lungs. I suffer but little now, but at first the pain was acute. I have won the soldier's name, and am ready to meet now, as I must, the soldier's fate. I hope that from heaven I may see the glorious old flag wave again over the undivided Union I have loved so well.

Farewell, wife, and babes, and friends. We shall meet again.

Your loving THORNTON.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
Glasgow & Taylor	vs	James Entrekin.
Morris, Tucker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Koulgnacher & Bauman	vs	R. McCart & wife.
J. R. Butts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's admr.
Keens, admr Lukens	vs	Philip K. Wentz.
Benjamin Rinker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Grimly	vs	Daniel Houtz.

SECOND WEEK.

William McDivitt	vs	Sarah McDivitt.
George Vahn's admr	vs	Brice X. Blair.
James Gillam & wife	vs	William Rothrock.
N. Kelley's execrs	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
Same	vs	George Waggoner.
James Kelly	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
R. C. Magill	vs	J A Cunningham's admrs
Lydia Hammail	vs	John Milliken.
Jacob Cauffman	vs	R. F. Hazlett.
Elias Simpson & Co.	vs	Same.
McMurtrie, for Linn.	vs	A. Russell & others
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	Kelly & Jamison.
Boggs & Kirk	vs	Saml. B. Grove
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq
Brewster's executors	vs	Bannan.
Same	vs	Same

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
Robert Anderson, farmer, Penn.
Geo. M. Cresswell, merchant, West.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
James G. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
James Dever, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas C. Decker, farmer, Huntingdon.
Lemuel Green, tanner, Cassville.
Frederick Hester, farmer, Tod.
George Keith, farmer, Tod.
Caleb Kelley, laborer, Cromwell.
Seth Lock, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Tod.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union.
Geo. W. Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
David Stewart, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
John Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
George Stever, farmer, Union.
William Widney, farmer, Tell.
Zachariah Yonter, mason, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
William Armstrong, farmer, West.
Robert Bigham, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Booher, jr., farmer, Springfield.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
John Bare, farmer, Shirley.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville.
William Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Gregory, farmer, West.
Philip Garner, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Harvey, chairmaker, Shirleysburg.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
M. W. Henton, merchant, Carbon.
Valentine Hoover, farmer, Porter.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Joel Lowder, farmer, Franklin.
John McGrath, manager, Carbon.
James Magill, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Archibald McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Morwitz, forgeman, Franklin.
Daniel G Neff, farmer, Porter.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Henry Putt, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Phensant, farmer, Cass.
Wm L Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Lewis Stever, farmer, Cass.
William Wyre, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Warfield, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Whittaker, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alex. Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Bowers, farmer, Penn.
James Bell, farmer, Jackson.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Cornelius, laborer, Clay.
Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria.
Jacob Dopp, blacksmith, West.
David Etnier, merchant, Cromwell.
John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin F Fouse, merchant, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, Farmer, Barree.
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn.
Ezra Hester, farmer, Tod.
George Hetrick, mason, Henderson.
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel J Logan, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Long, clerk, Shirleysburg.
H S Miller, farmer, Henderson.
George McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John H Neff, farmer, West.
Wm A Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
James T Scott, farmer, West.
James Sloan, farmer, Henderson.
George W Shuntz, fencemaker, Hopewell.
Henry Steel, farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Shuwalter, farmer, Penn.
John Smith, of George, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin.
Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
F B Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lees his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test, the 16th day of August, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D. 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all Jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good, stylish, or Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 3, 1862

Soldiers' Aid Society.

McCONNELSTOWN, August 25, 1862.—The following articles have been received at McConnelstown during the last two weeks. They have been gratefully received and will be forwarded for the use of the sick and wounded:

McCONNELSTOWN.

Mrs Daniel Protzman, 3 dozen bandages, lint and hops.
Mrs Israel Bomgardener, bandages, dried fruit.
Mrs Joseph Douglass, crackers and bandages.
Mrs George Lang, 1 sheet.
" Betsy Lang, 2 shirts and bandages.
Mrs Mary Ward, 2 shirts and bandages.
" Andrew Heffner, rusk.
" John Heffner, dried fruit and bandages
Mrs Matilda Leabheart, dried fruit, bandages.
Mrs John Vandevander, dried fruit, bandages.
Mrs Wilson Watson, dried fruit, bandages.
Mrs John Gordon, dried berries.
" Samuel Moore, 1 sheet, dried fruit.
Mrs Eliza Simpson, bandages, dried fruit, papers and jelly
Mr James Moore, 1 dollar
Mrs Joseph McCoy, rusk

HARTSLOG VALLEY.

Mrs Phebe D Colder, onions, bandages and jelly
Mrs Simon Coulter, dried fruit, bandages
Mrs John Grove, dried fruit, rusk and bandages
Mrs Michael Shriner, rusk and dried fruit
Mrs John Robb, jam and dried fruit
Mrs Polly Hoover, dried fruit, apple-butter, rusk, candles, soap, towels, bandages
Mrs James Black, rusk and apple-butter
Mrs Benjamin Isenberg, dried fruit, rusk and soap
Mrs Forrest, dried fruit, rusk and soap
Rachel Loyd, dried fruit and rusk

WOODCOCK VALLEY.

Mrs Henry Peightal, dried fruit, and bandages
Mrs Isaac Yocum, dried fruit and bandages
Mrs John Nail, jr., dried fruit and soap
Mrs Abraham Snare, dried fruit, bandages
Mrs Margaret Morgan, 1 dollar
" John Lee, 1 sheet
" James Lee, dried apples
" Ludwick Hoover, dried apples, 1 sheet
Mrs Jacob Hoover, jr., dried apples
" Catharine Hoover, table-cloth
" Joseph Norris, 1 sheet, dried fruit
Mrs George Lyinger, bandages, one sheet
Mrs Sarah Moyers, apple-butter, dried fruit, bandages
Mr Alex. Moore, 1 dollar
" Henry Grub, 25 cents

BRANCH AND RIVER.

Mr Andrew Grove, dried fruit, towels, 1 dollar
Mrs Jacob Grove, towels, bandages, dried fruit, 24 cents
Mrs Andrew Grubb, sr., bandages, sheet
Mr Isaac Grove, 1 dollar
" Benjamin Brumbaugh, apple-butter, dried fruit, bandages
Mrs Rachel States, dried fruit
" Andrew Peightal, bandages and dried fruit.
Mrs Thomas Norris, 1 pillow, bandages, dried fruit, onions.
Mrs George Brumbaugh, sheet, dried fruit, 12 cents.
Mrs Andrew Fink, dried fruit.
" Andrew Grubb, jr., bandages, apple-butter, onions.
Rev. George Brumbaugh, 30 cts.
Mrs John Brumbaugh, bandages, dried fruit, onions, 25 cts.

PINEY RIDGE.

Mrs Robert Anderson, dried cherries.
Mrs Jacob Heffner, dried apples.
" William Speck, dried fruit, bandages.
Mrs Martin Speck, 50 cts.
Hannah Norris, dried cherries.
Emily Lyinger, dried apples.

LITTLE VALLEY.

Widow Norris, bandages and rags.
Mrs John Peightal, apple-butter, dried apples bandages.
Mrs John Hoover, sheet and towels.
" John Heffner, sr., dried fruit, rusk, crackers and bandages.
Mrs Benjamin Heffner, bandages, dried fruit.
Mrs Thomas Hamer, bandages, dried fruit, onions.

The articles contained in above list are forwarded for the ladies of McConnelstown and vicinity, by Soldiers' Aid of Huntingdon, August 29th, to the Christian Commission, who read. and acknowledged them soon after.

The Recent Raid into Pennsylvania.

Governor Curtin Demands an Investigation into the Conduct of U. S. Officers:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

A letter has been received from Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in which it is stated that he has been informed, on good authority, that the generals in command of the troops at Hagerstown knew that the rebels had crossed to the border at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Twenty miles by rail from Chambersburg were in our possession, and a like distance by good grades, and the rebels did not leave Chambersburg until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that the whole force could have been captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon them.

The Governor desires a thorough investigation, and the military authorities have already ordered it. In the meanwhile, Gov. Curtin is taking active measures to protect the border from any further rebel raid.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Capt. Brush, says a Wisconsin paper, a federal officer who was prisoner at Richmond, relates some of his grievances as a prisoner. He says:

Some of the rebels admit that they (our sick) are literally starved, or rot to death by the scurvy, for want of proper medical attendance and vegetables. The mortality amongst this class is great, and deserves the immediate attention of the Federal government. Many of our wounded left at Culpepper died by starvation through the neglect of their captors.

The guards around the prisons at Richmond are over-zealous in the discharge of their duties. They seize every opportunity to fire at unfortunate Union prisoners who dare look out of the prison windows. On the 22d of September one of the guards fired at a Union officer who was thus situated; the ball missed him, but passed through the ceiling to an upper story and killed an innocent man. Lieutenant Campbell, one of the Twelfth United States infantry was also wounded slightly by one of their guards. The rebels admit that their losses in front of Richmond and near Manassas were very great and had decimated their ranks.

MARRIED,

On September 20, by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. SAMUEL PORTER, to Miss PENINA M. ARMSTRONG, both of West township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 20, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7.25@9.00
Common and Superfine	$5.25@6.50
Rye Flour	$4.25
Corn Meal	$3.25
Extra White Wheat	$1.55@1.65
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.50
Rye	75c
Corn, prime Yellow	53@54c
Oats	43
Clovereed, $64 lbs	$5.50@5.87½
Timothy	$1.62½@1.75
Wool	60@67c
Hides	7¾

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6.25@6.75
Extra do Flour	5.00
White Wheat	1.20
Red Wheat	1.10
Rye	.60
Corn	.60
Oats	.30
Clovereed	4.05
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.05
Butter	.10
Eggs	.13
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	.8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

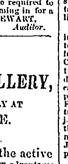
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Mary Raymond, dec'd.]* The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to hear exceptions to the account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, and to distribute the balance found in his hands, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART, *Auditor.*
Oct. 22, 1862*

ROBERTS' INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express* and *sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his enlistment for the term of the Battery of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and Pennsylvania, as ever prior to deforce the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, and comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.



Picked men, only, taken.
Bounty is paid as follows:
Government bounty.....$25 00
" premium.....2 00
" advance pay.....13 00
and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut. E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.
Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

SUCCESS ESTABLISHED.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and *more medals have been awarded the proprietors by State Fairs and Institutes than to any others.* The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bellleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$52. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the Real Estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday the 31st day of October, 1862,

as the property of William Rool, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing one hundred and eight acres and seventy-eight perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orbidy, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Meyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has, for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

Also, a tract of land situate on the Globe Run in said township, containing two hundred and thirty-nine acres and sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecai and *John Henry, John Harpe,* the heirs of George Borst *and others, having* thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn, one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale, will please call on Mr. Conrad residing upon the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing upon the Globe Run Farm, who will show these farms to strangers and others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED,
and GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

October 15, 1862.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of *Huntingdon*, ON MONDAY the 10TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the west by land of William Crownover, on the east by land of James H. Crownover, on the north by land of John L. Walker, on the south by lands of John G. Crownover and John Stitzenitter, and on the east by land of Israel Smiley's heirs, about 44 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected one two-story log house, one double log barn, one apple orchard of grafted fruit. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

Also—The defendant's interest in and to the following real estate, viz: 318 acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Henry Houck, bounded on the northwest by land of H. Hare Powell, northeast by land surveyed to *Anderson & Horton, south-west by land of Phillip* Barnet, now Orbison, Dorris & Co.

Also—107 acres, more or less, situate on the north side of Shoup's Run in Tod township, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Penn.

Also—57 acres of land, more or less, in Tod township, surveyed in the name of G. Miller on the north-east by lands of Andrew Donaldson, and on the south-east by Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co. land.

Also—157 acres of land, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Neal Clark, and bounded on the north-west by Troxler's heirs and Benjamin Hoover, south-west by Thomas Anderson, south-east by Washington Baker and widow Zimmerman.

Also—22 acres, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Samuel Snare, bounded on the north-east by Wood, Bacon & Co., south-west by Christian Barnet and widow Broadstone and L. T. Watson & Co.

Also—11 acres, more or less, situate in Hopewell township, surveyed in the name of A. B. Crewil, bounded on the north-east by land of Philip Corsman, south-east by land of Mountain's heirs, south-west and west by land of Patton & Petrekin.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on warrants in the name of Peter Herring, David Shaffer, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Herring, Frederick Herring and Conrad Herring, the division line to be run according to article of agreements between the Trustees of John Savage deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoneberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tract, dated the 14th day of November, A. D., 1835, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties and dated the 12th February, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be recorded.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildebrand which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, nor by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold which was conveyed to the said John Savage, decd., by Edward Levington and wife by deed dated the 22d day of April, 1835, and recorded in Huntingdon county in Deed Book N, page 402.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Huntingdon county, Cass township, containing 120 acres, more or less, adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, deceased, and others, being the same tract of land, which by Deed dated 15th December, 1855, was conveyed by David Clarkson, Trustee, to Andrew Cresswell and Horace L. Brown. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the northeast by land of Andrew Kingsloe, on the south by land of ——— Bell's, on the west by land of Robert Bigham, and on the north by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 30 feet square, *and other outbuildings,* about 40 acres of the same cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McCarvey.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest, and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 579 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Iess and Melvin Vilv and David Hudson on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out-buildings. For further description see Record Book K & L, No. 2, pages 348 of Book K, and 302 of Book L.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street 66 feet, and extending back 166 feet, having thereon erected one frame store house.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the same village bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty-three tracts of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of H. F. Campbell on the east, land of J. A. J. Brotherwell or James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having the same or some tract of land conveyed to Mary A. Wise by Deed dated Sept. 25d, 1858, by J. A. J. Postlewait. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of

Also—All the defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by the Juniata River on the east, west by Henry Shaffer, south by lands surveyed in the name of A. Stewart, and west and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having the same or some tract of land conveyed to Mary A. Wise by Deed dated Sept. 25d, 1858, by J. A. J. Postlewait. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 29, 1765, commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel corners, the one south 41 deg. ——— perches to a locust, thence south 50 degrees east 30 perches to a maple, thence south 41 deg. west, 50 perches to a chestnut, thence south 49 deg. east along the Francis Moan Survey to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands conveyed to Benjamin Truman, corners, thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benjamin Truman, Jacob Mayer, now J. R. Flenigen,) and James Steel, Esq., from the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said township of Tod being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highlands, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum, corner, adjoining land of Israel Baker, thence south 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a stone, thence north 30½ deg. west, 63 perches to a stone, thence north 75 deg. west, 200 perches to a stone, thence south 30½ deg. east, 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph H Flanigen.

Notice is hereby given—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to some other person who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

ATTENTION!

Companies of 3d Regt., Pa. Militia!

Captains of 3d Regiment, P. M., will please return immediately to me or to R. C. *Hale,* Quarter Master General at Harrisburg, any of the following articles in their possession: Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Camp-Kettles, Blankets and Shelter Tents.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. Colonel, 3d Regt., P. M.

STRAYED AWAY.—A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and horn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.

WM. BRICKER.
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnelstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

BENJ. JACOBS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862.

Attention! Co. F, 3d Regt., P. M.

All members will please return to me the following articles in their possession:—Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens and Blankets. By order of Colonel Dorris.

GEO. W. GARRETSON,
Oct. 15, 1862. Captain, Comp. F.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds on short notice, and charged reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ *Funerals attended at any place in town or country,* by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of George Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross-cutting attached; a large double dwelling-house and store-room, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the leased yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob F. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Philipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ELECTION RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY FOR 1862.

CANDIDATES.	Barree.	Bendy.	Carbon.	Cromwell.	Cass.	Clay.	Dublin.	Franklin.	Henderson.	Huntingdon.	Hopewell.	Jackson.	Mt. Union.	Morris.	Oneida.	Penn.	Petersburg.	Porter.	Springfield.	Shirley.	Tell.	Tod.	Union.	West.	Walker.	Warriorsmark.	Birmingham.	Juniata.	Totals.
AUDITOR GENERAL.																													
Thos. E. Cochran,	90	67	82	121	105	112	75	122	28	107	95	126	61	76	54	66	62	185	97	123	31	87	103	72	57	142	23	37	2,466
Isaac Slenker,	110	69	205	90	36	42	71	88	36	98	28	117	37	39	6	29	72	74	26	131	128	34	64	75	43	47	12	16	1,823
SURVEYOR GENERAL.																													
William S. Ross,	90	69	82	123	104	111	75	122	29	168	95	127	60	75	53	66	61	184	97	124	32	88	102	73	56	140	23	38	2,467
James P. Barr,	110	68	205	90	36	41	72	91	37	97	27	112	37	39	6	27	72	73	26	132	128	34	64	73	45	47	12	15	1,816
CONGRESS.																													
Samuel S. Blair,	83	64	81	119	99	113	74	115	20	150	95	119	60	73	38	67	52	183	97	126	33	87	100	72	43	141	22	35	2,264
A. McAllister,	120	74	207	91	42	43	74	100	47	141	29	127	38	41	22	34	85	79	26	131	127	35	66	76	63	46	14	21	1,969
SENATE.																													
Alex. Stutzman,	89	71	84	122	105	113	76	122	27	171	95	131	61	75	54	66	63	186	96	123	34	83	104	73	48	141	22	35	2,470
Joseph B. Noble,	111	66	204	91	36	43	72	91	46	99	27	112	37	41	6	29	72	75	26	133	128	35	63	75	50	47	13	18	1,838
ASSEMBLY.																													
Adin W. Benedict,	89	70	82	123	105	114	78	122	36	223	98	132	61	79	54	79	59	180	96	118	33	88	102	72	63	142	23	37	2,558
Samuel H. Bell,	109	65	202	90	36	42	70	99	31	65	25	112	37	37	5	18	76	76	26	126	128	34	61	74	43	47	11	14	1,761
John Williamson,		3			1			1		7							2	3	1	1			1	1				6	26
SHERIFF.																													
Geo. W. Johnston,	114	74	83	120	102	111	75	126	25	183	88	145	62	77	58	63	66	179	94	123	30	87	96	75	54	137	21	38	2,506
David Caldwell,	85	64	207	93	39	43	70	88	40	105	34	101	35	38	1	33	70	78	28	133	133	35	73	72	44	49	13	19	1,822
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.																													
Peter M. Bare,	89	71	83	127	102	113	80	120	29	168	93	126	62	73	53	65	63	160	100	131	35	87	118	73	54	140	22	41	2,476
John Gemmill,	114	66	202	88	36	43	69	94	37	106	27	115	35	41	7	30	75	99	23	126	127	35	49	75	51	47	13	16	1,946
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.																													
Samuel Hackedorn,	88	67	84	117	105	111	66	121	27	159	94	129	59	76	53	65	61	182	88	116	48	86	104	72	50	140	22	39	2,420
Michael Stair,	107	70	204	95	36	42	80	92	35	107	26	114	39	40	6	32	76	76	31	135	111	36	61	74	47	47	13	17	1,842
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.																													
J. H. O. Corbin,	87	66	83	123	92	110	75	120	35	191	74	119	52	75	37	61	61	180	97	120	31	81	89	71	56	138	21	41	2,386
R. Milton Speer,	117	70	205	92	48	40	71	94	32	107	37	129	43	41	21	37	76	81	26	135	130	41	78	77	46	48	15	15	1,958
COUNTY SURVEYOR.																													
John A. Pollock,	89	70	82	123	106	111	77	123	26	161	95	129	64	77	52	65	63	186	96	127	38	87	104	73	50	141	22	39	2,476
George Noss,	107	67	204	90	35	42	65	88	36	94	27	113	33	39	6	31	72	70	26	125	111	35	63	73	46	47	13	16	1,774
COUNTY AUDITOR.																													
H. L. M'Carthy,	90	70	81	109	103	111	77	121	27	163	95	129	61	72	52	65	58	186	99	119	33	87	103	75	53	140	22	38	2,439
James B. Carothers,	106	65	204	90	36	41	70	91	30	99	26	110	37	40	8	30	74	73	26	136	121	35	64	71	45	46	33	16	1,810

GOODS-REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—*[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]* By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On Saturday, the 1st of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Ambrose on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 99 acres and 99 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings, known as the "Stanton Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Dorris Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
Sept. 24, 1862-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute among the heirs the balance in the hands of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of John W. Berstresser, dec'd, will attend to the duties of the Register's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 7, 1862-4t* *Auditor.*

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest *styles and manufactured of the best materials,* BRUSSELS, 5-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be *sold low.*

J. T. DALLADAY,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will reopen for the winter session on Monday, Nov 3d, and continue to April 1st, 1863.

Instruction will be given in the usual branches of a use ful and finished education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

For board, with furnished rooms, heat, light, &c.,	$42.00
Tuition in English branches,	$8 to $12.00
Music, with use of piano for practice,	$20.00
French,	$5.00
Washing, per dozen,	40

A class of young men will receive instruction in the Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to the Normal class preparing themselves to take charge of common schools.

Apply to J. D. KIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1862—3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of November next, (1862,) to wit:

The administration account of John W. Colder and Thomas N. Colder, administrators of John Colder, late of Porter township, deceased.

The administration account of George Russell, administrator of *Elizabeth Shirk,* late of *Hopewell township,* deceased.

Final administration account of William C. Hight and Anabel H. Hight, administrators of James Hight, dec'd., late of Huntingdon borough.

Administration account of George Wilson and John Beed, Esqrs., administrators of Joseph Reed, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

Trust account of John Householder, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' court of Huntingdon county to make *sale of certain* Real *Estate of* Isaac *Vandevender,*

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY !
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

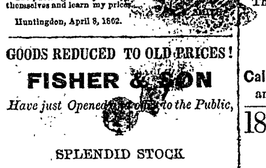
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, &c.,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medicinal purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call, examine for themselves and learn my prices.



Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and Now Offer to the Public,

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with & waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
GLORIOUS NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissory notes.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST
SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 9, 1861.-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east end of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

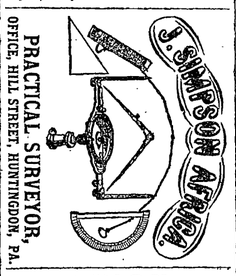
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public but they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair held last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY, RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner. In dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Derry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book,

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the larges assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

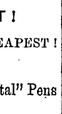
CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the schools of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of a battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hansford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hansford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not scratch, but run through the thickest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ORDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception,
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
York Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c. &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 230 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSELS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES; APPRAISE, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS and Cops, Roots and Shoots, &c.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of the TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally; thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely construction.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1862.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate the Soil, Manage Crops, with an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

MUSIC STORE
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wallace's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wimmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Mark Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Finite Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those suffering to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive